

Missed	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Correct	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	
Score	100.0	96.3	92.6	88.9	85.2	81.5	77.8	74.1	70.4	66.7	

## Foraging Facts

Name: KEY

This handout is designed to be used with the Big History Project (BHP) article on Foraging by Cynthia Stokes Brown. Consider these statements as you read the article, and forage through the text to determine if each statement is true or false, and why. Each question is worth 3 points; 1 for the correct answer and 2 for reasoning.

- Foraging only means gathering food off of the ground. (3) T ☒ F  
Foraging includes hunting, gathering, and scavenging. Humans  
gradually increased hunting abilities through technology  
(archaeologists find old technology)
- Humans are the only animals who forage. (3) T ☒ F  
many animals scavenge and hunt, and other hominines foraged  
as well
- Cooking food lowers its nutritional value. (3) T ☒ F  
Cooking improves nutrition, requires less chewing, and allowed intestines  
to shorten, allowing brain development in hominines
- Most foragers have to move frequently. (3) T ☒ F  
Large territories are required for foraging. Animal migrations and seasons  
would require bipeds to move frequently
- Humans formed large (100+) groups to gather more resources. (3) T ☒ F  
Groups were small (15-20) and often split when resources were  
scarce
- Foraging groups were highly competitive, and sharing was rare. (3) T ☒ F  
Groups were close-knit, and shared limited resources in egalitarian  
communities

7. Foraging took up most of the day, so there was little time for leisure. (3) T **F**  
Foraging provides good nutrition in just a few hours, leaving time for talking, singing, dancing, and grooming
8. No modern human foragers remain today. (3) T **F**  
Anthropologists study modern communities of humans, like Bushmen in Botswana, Aboriginals in Australia, and Yanomami in Brazil
9. Foraging humans do not significantly impact their environments. (3) T **F**  
Archaeologists have found evidence of controlled fires (firestick farming) and large extinctions following human arrival (i.e. Australia)

Missed	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Correct	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	
Score	100.0	94.7	89.5	84.2	78.9	73.7	68.4	63.2	57.9	52.6	

## Foraging Vocabulary

Name: Key

This handout is designed to be used with the Big History Project (BHP) article on Foraging by Cynthia Stokes Brown. Consider these vocabulary words. Using context clues and prior knowledge, fill in probable definitions for each term. Each term is worth 2 points, with additional points for each scientific root.

### 1. Foraging (2)

Gathering plants, small animals, birds, insects, scavenging remains from other predators, and hunting (Hunting and gathering)

### 2. Hominines (3)

"homo" = same

Early humans and our immediate bipedal ancestors

### 3. Bipedalism (4)

"bi" = two ; "Ped" = foot

Walking on two feet, very effective over long distances

### 4. Egalitarian (2)

Close-knit groups who share resources

### 5. Archaeologist (4)

"Archae" = old ; "ologist" = one who studies

Scientists who study humans based on material + environmental evidence

### 6. Anthropologist (4)

"Anthro" = human ; "ologist" = one who studies

Scientists who study humans based on modern societies